S. C. PLERCER, Editor,

THESDAY MORNING, JULY 15, 1869.

Great Meeting of Union Citizons at the Impitot.

The rumors of the advance of a guerrilla force on the city of it in a state of great expitement Sunday and yesterday. At the suggestion of a few private persons the Military Band of the 69th Ohlo bearing the Union flag, marched through the streets, playing the national airs, while the announcement was passed along that the loyal citizens would hold a meeting for the purpose of organizing a force for the detence of the city. In an incredibly short space of time a large procession gathered, and when we reached the Capitol the Hall of Representatives was filled with an anxious audiencemostly citizens. Col. W. B. STOKES arose and said that this rally was unexpected to him. It was a manifestation of lovalty bold and resolute he had not anticipated. He had been hunted from home, and forced to lie out at nights to escape from marauders, and he was resolved to stand under the Federal flag to get his rights. These guercilla raids would never be put down until the citizens of Tennesses would take the work into their own hands and most their foes at the threshold. It was his intention to gaise a regiment of mountain boys to battle with their persecutors, and to maintain the Government of their fathers.

When he concluded, JAS. E. Hoor moved that Gov. Jourson be waited on the absence of the committee appointed for that purpose, a brief and spirited other, let us burn every blade of grass, speech was made by Maj. Russell. Gov. JUHNSON presently entered amid fremendous cheering.

He said this spontaneous outpouring of the loyal men of this city astonished him. Knowing the hope that existed on the one hand to capture the city, and the fear which had grown out of the long intimidation on the other hand, which had been exercised over all who dared to be for the Government of their fathers, he had not expected that such a meeting could be gotten up without a moment's when he is on us. If his shells were falling on the capitol, let us fall, if need be, amid its crumbling and smoking will meet them face to face. He ruins. Could we labor in a nobier lowed by Mr. Thimis, a plan and if fate decreed it, by sprink-Hing its ruins with our blood? I shall make no vanting professings on the preaish in this Capitol to-night to preserve Partice Henry, "Give me liberty or give me death!" lave we not bowed to again cringe as suppliants before a relentless despotism? No. it is not in your hearts or natures to .......... In the face of the enemy, I say, 1 : him come, and you with me, and I will you, will make a tremenduos effect to save the Government of our fathers. I am proud to see this noble rally. I would not have thought that such a gathering could be had. It tells that the love of the Union, and liberty lies deep in the bearts of our people forever. Let us on to the noble work. In the words of the post :

www.fruefrinch.fracti.com/ begint. Transpired from from electroses. Though be 20 d over box week.

Though tyranny may rist for a season, it must ultimately go down, and freedom will reign in its stead. This is a prolimitary meeting to cally Joyal men to defend the city, their families and their homes. Could you engage in a nobler work? This for is as much your enemy as Great Britain ever was, and it is your duty to meet in his path. I would like to see a laion men enlisted-I they surrendered, having lost our third of mean all single, bonest, true-hearted their men, it is rumored, though this is these herm phroulds—these counterfeit coins. We want the genuine, pure coin, with the clear ring, who love their country. I would not wonder if there were a their surrender, which was declined. Affew here now professing to be Union men ter some hard fighting, the Minnesta sent wha have come here as spics to report and out, a flag of truce and surrendered. hetray us to the enemy-some cravenhearted thing who has shrunk from the, tion of an attack, and reinforcements are dimensions of a man to those of a miserable informer, prying around and skulking in a corner. I believe I can detect a renewal of the horrors of war, but if it few such persons here pow. I have seen

Now you spy - rebel spy! - you may be even now standing with your Clotte in | The irregularity of the Eastern Mail your bosom, and longing to the live within the past few days, leaving us frecaurage to do it. This, lonever, at an then everburdening our table with obsoepisode. I wished to say that all who late papers, has made onceditorial labors to defend the city and their families will children under Phauson, of making please attend the meeting in-morrow .-- bricks without straw. Spinning webs All loyal men, who will take the abliga- out of one's brain, like a spider spinning tion, will be furnished with arms and out his issides, to fill a newspaper, is assummittion. Take them, take them, in | neither pleasant to an editor, nor profitsgood excuest, and to work! The for has | ble to the reader. his dagger and bayonet at your throats, and new make the lesue with him. They come with the teach of destruction; let Company, --- Indiana Cavalry, code them make this issue if they dure! We from this place to Labanon and back in will meet them just as they please, and inners hours, without changing horses,

month, they shall be paid for their time and if absent from home, shall receive rations. There are mechanics here -and

I have a right to speak of mechanics, for I have been one myself, and am prouder of it than I am of having been your United States Senator-who have probably as mechanics often do, become dependant as it were on some proud aristoerat for employment, and perhaps dread osing his patronage if they were to engage in this work which their consciences approve. Shame on such feelings-away with them! Stand op like men, and tell these would-be masters, that you are their equals. You can do as long without making shoes as they can without wearing them. You can do as long without making coats as they can without wearing them. The time has come fied, and mechanies, and men who live by hard labor must assert and defend their rights. In referring to mechanical labor, I merely take these as one of the departments of industry, for the sake of illustration. When you hand yourselves as manly and honest crizens you have power. Tell the rebels that you are determined to have free Government and you can have it. And if you have the power, and lack the courage to use it, you deserve to be slaves. It is yours to defend yourselves, and asseyour manhood,

and now is the time to sirike it! I thank the men who inaugurated this meeting and I trust and hope you will go on. And though some fled in dastardly precipitation to the bayonets of others for protection, flying from your Capitol, although your professed Governor and champion, I fly in the hour of danger to your Capitol, and with uplifted arm I swear that this arm shall strike for freedom until and requested to address the crowd. In the last drop of life is poured out as a libation to liberty. In the words of an-

two would be free themselves must strike the

and perish, if need be in the last entrenchment of freedom!

At the close of the Governor's speech which was received with great enthusiasm, Mayor Smirn took the stand and delivered a most flery and thrilling appeal to the loyal men to rally to arms. He had just arrived in the city, and knew not the particular circumstances which surrounded them, but he pledged himself to fight under that proud old flag for those early times, and that this, with freedom. Let us march through the streets, as many as are willing to fight, warning. But the best time to show our in procession, with the old flag and namanhood is in the face of the enemy, and | tional music in our van, and show secessionists that if their friends come to destroy our lives and Lura our homes, we cause than in encircing our capitol Sumner county, who made an carnest and with our bodies as a breastwork, zealous appeal to the loyal citizens to arm and meet the foe. He was in for the fight, and heartily did he thank the soldiers who were here to defend us, for entoccasion, if my past life ches not speak | their noble patriotism. The crowd was in my behalf I shall make no boast this wrought to a high pitch of enthusiasm evening; but I would be prouder to per- by these stirring appeals, and a procession of volunteers marched from the Capthe Government of our fathers, than to be | itol through the streets, shouling and the menarch who may rest his throne cheering like resolute men, whose souls upon its ruins. Y . in he language of were fired with hely seal. A very large force will be organized from our own citizens, and woe to the formen who tests despotism long enough, and will you their loyalty with the musket. Rally! rally, Union men! and repulse the Insolent foe if he dare approach your city .-We can repulse him with a slaughter that he will remember forever.

> Attack on Murferraboross Befort and Capture of two Pederal Regis RELUXUE BY.

The news of the last forty-eight hours nas been of an exciting nature. A Confederate force consisting, it is reported, of the First, Second, and Third Georgia Regiments, First Kentucky Regiment and a Regiment of Texan Rangers, under Cols. FOREIST and Wanner, attacked Murfreesboro on Sunday morning before daybreak, surprising the Ninth Michigan Regiment and capturing them after several hours of hard fighting. Col. Diversan was shot through the body and mortally wounded. The Third Minnesota, commanded by Col. LESTER, were strongly entrenched with Hawker's Restucky Battery, and fought desperately until their ammunition was expended, when Union men - not los se pseudo loyalists - doubtless greatly exaggerated. General T. T. CHITTENDEN, of Indiana, was toleratrace to the Third Minnesota, demanding Preparations are making here in anticipacoming in from various directions. It is to be desired that the city be spared a must needs be, the bearts and hands of them during the day prowling around the | our gallant officers and soldiers are ready and cape. for the contest:

lionest man's blood, but you have not the quantity without a single exchange, and with to enroll themselves as volunteers, something like the task of the Hebrow

HICTORY SWINNEY, of Capt. VAN OSDEL'D grust to the God of justice and freedom. yesterday. Considering the weather this peeting community; he should be drowned Beaux of the Hykson dynasty, repose in themselves for peace, or made themselves If the volunteers serve as much as a may be regarded as quick travelling.

er who begins it will stop about of the end. It is more interesting than a remance, full of poetry, his and humor.

Petroleum, Old and New-Pernoncus belongs to an extensive famil ly, ancient as the hills, and honorable is distory, whose surname is Ditemen. has mixed and mingled with earthy matters, with fluids and with gases, Illi there's a line tribe of half-15 and sindsed. and it is hard work to tell who's who. In pure state, however, they may be consu to four varieties. The most solid, hich varies from the hardness of stone to the clasticity of india-rubber, is bitumon proper the next in density, more | each higher than the one before it, till the plastic and pitchy, in asphaltum; the last stood four hundred feet from the hird, a thick fluid, is Petrolegin; the last ground. Upon those various platforms and most liquid is nonths. It takes a when labor must be respected and digni- good many chemical formulas to express precise component parts of each varicty. Scientific people, who know so much more than the rest of us, date upon whole battalions of initial letters, each rith a little fraction tied to its beel mi If they had been out of school ever to many years, and had not at idled much but life since, and that in a cimited edition, they would be satisfied, as we are, with knowing that the substance in gestion contains a great amount of car-Loxygen, and cometimes the merest susicion of nitrogen The difference between the most solid

and most liquid forms, is so slight, chemlly, as to be hardly worth mentioning. me for which they have been expos-They are found in widely sepwings of sulphurous or salt water, and fissures to the rocks; in others, they buble up in quiet springs, or spout out from heir gulterraneous reservoirs with the vehemence of a fountain. As they spread and harden, until they frequently bebitumen lound upon the surface of the | Fountain of Is. earth, or within its depths, were once in

The very earliest record we have of a situminous district, is in the account of the Vale of Siddim, now sunk beneath the waves of the Dead Sea, with its four flourishing cities. It is said to have been full of "slime pits," so that when the kings of Sedom and Gomorrah were par d by the four kings of the East, the there and perished. It may be that omed cities themselves were built with the asphaltic cement, so much used bituminous nature of the soil about them, rendered the whole valley a ready prey to the ravages of the avenging flames: for when the flat of destruction had cone forth, and "Abram arose and looked to-Volcanic action devasted the the Dead Sea covered it like a vast shroud.

Modern pilgrims to the Holy Land, are not satisfied like those of old, with bringhell or a branch of paim; they return with whole coffers of made in the convents at Jerusalem, out population of modern times. tige of vegetation can be seen upon the through every gate. wilderness of sand and sait, rock and of Mar Saba, whose of men trained to the trade, shiftful and

fains of fa. Here the Petroleum has bubbled up, brown and oily, from the time of the flood to the present day, cooling as it leaves the fountain, tall it congoals into dian, in turn wondered at this morrel of nature. It was from this source, without a doubt, that the builders of Babel gathered their slimy morter, and the Lylonians made from it an imperishable cement, with which all their amazing as rice were built. The walls of liabylon wer made with it, those mighty walls, which enclosed two hundred and twentyfive square miles of land, and the population of a little planet; they were nearly a hundred feet thick at the base, so broad the to, that eight horner abreast could there, and as tall as two Niagara Nebuchadnezzar was the great by der-king of ancient history; his whill prisoner. Col. Formers sent in a flag of designed and carried on the marvelous roaching system of the Timris and Eurates, with dylass of volin mascury; he ift a reservoir, one hundred and furly miles in circumference, and needs a vast canal braid and deep as a river and five bundred miles long, which stretched from the Euphratez to the Persian Gulf. All kingly fancy with a house aix nules in griet. circumference, and inclosed by there wals. king, and the royal husband had hardly satisfied it, when the royal wife took a a fancy too. Queen Amytis wanted a garden; who was tired of the duil plain of Shinne; her homesick heart wont back to Echatana, the mountainous home of er childhood, and she longed for enemsing that resembled it, something high verdurous, a pleasure ground upon a hill. Petted women will have expensive fancies at times. Chopatra's ickle of pearls was an acrid foily, and atherine's ice-palace a frigid absorbity, but the caprice of Queen Amytic was on ly a good impulse carried a little too far. The unperverted heart turns as paturelly to a garden, as the helistrope turns to the sun. Occasionally one fluds to a city a stony-hearted wretch calling himself a man, who admires the intricacies of a Belgian pavement, especially as the corners, more than the mossic of the most adigut parterrs. Such a measter should

The following articles is an a subject, into quarantine, for he is a fee to civiliza- unconsciouscess that the gold on their pparently very forbidding, but no read- tion, to morality, and to religion. When fastidious nones is quite farnished by the the work of creation was done, did not dampness of centuries. There too, are the Lord God himself plant a garden and the belles of three thousand years ago; olace therein two guileless souls, to de- gay creatures, who coquetted with Memight to its beauty, and to guide its non and kissed their hogors to Scanstris; growth? "And when through disobedi- the bloom that belongs to belles has given ence punishment became necessary, was place to a dusky bifuminous hue, and it not a part of that punishment that the they are all brunettes together; the once erring ones were sent out of the garden soit hair, is still and lustreless as with into a fand that brought forth thorns and cred grass, the armlets have corroded on thistles? Queen Amytis wanted a cartheir brown shiny arms, yet they still den, and the king said she should have keep the look they were in life, and con-It was built within the palace tinue to welcome all visitors with the ex-There was never seen such a pression of snave self-possession acquired pleasure ground as this; vast numbers of by a long residence at court. pillars arched and caulted, comented with In Egypt there was no imprisonment the indestructible asphaltum, which made

for debt, and good securities were there oce in great demand; but both horrowers and londers had an inexhaustible resource the catacombs; fast men, who lived a little beyond their income, pawned th mummies of their ances ors, and (wen into pledge themselves after death, for the benefit of extravagant sons. Time has hardly changed the features of many of these embalmed bodies; the onter hits minous shell is perfect, but brown and brittle as glass. Belsoni says that once, after pushing his way through a narrow passage several hundred feet long, exhausted with his efforts, and sick with the constant contact with dead men's bones, and the dust of crumbled humanity. he ventured to sit down for a mement's rest upon a mummy, but it went crashing through with him like a bandbox.

mountain garden, people came from distant nations to see them, and even the self-satisfied Greeks, who always thought on, a sprinkling of hydrogen, a breath' wisdom would die with them, acknowledged them to be worthy of a place among the wonders of the world. Belshazear had succeeded to the kingdom of his grandfather, and was feastimperature of the air, and the length | palace that Nebuchadnezzar had built by the might of his power for the glory ed to it, changing their consistency very of his majesty," while they drank who and praised the gods of gold and of silver, arated localities all over the world, and | in the same hour came forth fingers of a are almost invariably associated with man's hand and wrote upon the plaster of the wall of the king's palace. - That was with join of carburett hydrogen gas. In the last night of the last medean king some places they once slowly through the Amytis and Nebuchadnezzar are names soil in scanty drops, or exude through of the past; the gardens and great works of masonry, with all, their admirers, crumbled into common since; but still about the ruins of Babylon are found scattered tragments of the away from the point of caress they cool ancient bricks, and numberless pieces of the asphaltum, in which they were laid, as untouched by time, as when they were may be interred that all the masses of first gathered upon the cool edges of the

whole columns like one stone

strongth, sustained terrace after terrace,

were planted exquisite oriental strub-

fragrant flowers, and waving palms; a

great pyramid of verdure, which looked

at a distance like a symmetrical moun-

tain, in the last excellence of culture.

Artificial irrigation was a pet sci-

ence among the aucients, and water for

om the Euphrates four hundred feet be

garden was raised by machinery

Amytis was content with her

The Baby lenians were not alone in their se of bituminous substances; for the Egyptians, if they employed them tesa arriely, used them more perpetually and strangely. These Ethiops must have been an extremely eccentric people square in their features, crooked in their norals, and utterly zig-zag in religion. Their spiritual state was quite obscure; bey ordained priests of polywogs, and fered oblations to blue-tailed flies, with serence joy at their own picty. Among many other peculiarities of doctrine, they appear to have had a violent prejudice against allowing dust to return to dust, under the impression that the disembodled spirit came back to its earthly tenement after a lapse of years. From this belief, arose the practice of embalming the dead ward the land of the plain, the smoke of | in which process great quantities of bitu the country went up as the smoke of a men were used. Not only was every hu man being that died embalmed, but also were considered sacred.

To comprehend in any measure the or the universal custom, we must remember the swarring population of Egypt; inviolable, transmitted from father to son curiosities, conspicuous among which are the average number of persons to the as an heirloom, or sold to princes at a tion. For years they, and others, hovered the peculiar Greek rosaries and ornaments | square mile, was greater than the densest of hardened pieces of asphaltum, from where six dynasties of kings flourished the shores of the Dead Sea. The asphal- and declined through a thousand years, tum is found in profusion upon the bar- was a nation by itself; and Thebes was ren margin of the sea, or floating in its even greater-is area covered twentydense, bifter waters. On the southern two miles, its vast tide of life flowed shore are chasms and pits fiffed with daily in and out of one hundred gates, and slimy, half-fused bitumen, where unwary its armed men, out to battle in time travelers have been tost. Hardly a vos- of war, in hand wenty-five thousand The mountains blighted soil, and mountains and plans | about Thebek especially Gornoo, are tunare alike dreary and death-like. It is a reled in every direction, with the once gergeous sepulchers of the Thebau kings, asphaltum: Designert is all about it, and and the plainer ones of the multiredex. In those days there was a large class

mournful bell rous a nightly requiera for | shrewd, who drave a thriving business in the souls of lies. embalming. They kept patterns of cofembalming. They kept patterns of cofdates back several hundred years before with more or less elegance, which they the record of its existence in the Vale of showed to their patrons. The bereaved iddim. The bull or of the Tower of customer decided upon the style of embable used bricks made of elev, and balaning, and the number of coffins, according to his affection and the state of heap of ruins supped to be those of the half-built Tower, upon the right bank of the Euphrates, are the celebrated Fourtrelve hundred dollars secured something dedly rich, and one at fifteen hund. Idollars was gorgeous. They paid their money and took their choice. The first phaltum. Alexander, and Trajan, and step of the process of embalming, was to hook the brains out at the nostrils with a crooked iron, and the subsequent proseedings are unpleasant to describe. It is enough for a people that does not practice the art, to know that the body was discrebangeled with care, its contents preserved with teaderness, its cavities filled with preparations of spices and petroleuni, and that it was then exposed to a certain degree of heat, which sent the resinons exhalations into every fiber and tissue. To be thoroughly embalmed, an Egyptian must undergo nearly as many ontrary experiences as a London chronometer before it is pronounced infalli-He was heated and cooled, soaked and dried, slinken up and allowed to settemple of Belus; he hemmed in the en- tle; he was bound in lines bandages from a quarter to a bull mile long, according to his rank, varnished with Petroleum, gilded on the end of his cose and the tips of his toes, laid in a coffin with a boetle at the top and a lizard at the bots tom, and to! a first chop mummy. Noththese were is and comented with the friends; the consciousness of possessing imperiuhable asphaltum. With this too, the heat gotton up mummy of the season he built the royal palace, including his could not fail to alleviate the deepest The dear departed was carried to the tomb of his ancestors, and set up It was an ex ravegant fancy, even for a against the wall to await the return of the soul. A number of sacced vases surrounded him, (containing the contents aforevaid.) which constituted a private and limited anatomical moseum of his own, where he might have the felicity of gazing through ages at all those disagreeable internal arrangements which trature was so respectable as to conceal, So they have been waiting, waiting all these years, for the recreant spirit to return, the bourns of the undiscovered country, so they are still in a state of expectancy. Kings, who in life were called "Lords of Petroleura, with nothing to reign over but | savages everywhere. The Indiana employ not be sumered to run at large in an unsur- ornate with the insect deities of Egypt. rude paints with which they adorned

There has been a good deal of inquir as to the source from which the Egyptian derived such quantities of spices and bitominous substances as were necessarily used in embalming; their own country may have furnished a large amount of the former, but of the latter there appears as yet, no trace in Egypt. They may have received them from the shores of the Dead Sea, or perhaps from the distant region of Bakon, on the borders of the Caspian sea, whose springs of Petroleum are amone the most profuse in the world; even the hollows of the surface there, are full of oil, and the shallowest excavation becomes a perpetual fountain. It is, however, more probable that the Egyptians were supplied from the Island of on the west coast of Greece, of whose wonderful oil springs we have a record more than two thousand years old. Herodolus himself visited them, and afterwards described their wonders. This island, too, is supposed to have fornished the ingredients for the notable Greek Fire, a compound invented by a Syrian, in the seventh century, and used in the defence of Constantinople during two sieges against it, by the Saracens. horrors of this missile, in those early times, can hardly be conceived by men accustomed to the thunder and lightning of modern warfare, or by women, who ive through one Fourth of July celebration annually. Sometimes the mixture was rolled into fire-balls, and projected through copper tubes; oftener, bands of flax were dipped in it, wound about arrows and javelins, and discharged flaming he scimitar of the Saracen might flash brough and through the burning mass without stopping its course, and the lumering, mediaval battering-rams were elpless to resist the flery flying dragon, that came hissing through the air above them. The Saracens looked upon it as fair valley, and sunk it into the earth, and | all the animals, reptiles, and insects that | an invention of the Evil one, if indeed, it was not a veritable discharge of live imps, and whole phalanxes of heroes cormous amount of material required quailed and fled at the sight of it. The accret of its comm sition was long kept

> pitch and sulphur. There is another place as famous for its profuse supplies of Petroleum and Naptha, as Zante or Bakoo. Like them too, its age is unknown, its origin goes back beyond the beginning of history, and the earliest accounts of it speak as if it had alwaya existed. This is in Birmah, in the Rangoon district. Five hundred and tuenty wells, sunk in beds of saudy clay and clayey slate, yield every year more than four hundred thousand hogshead The huge supply has not only employed hundreds of persons in collecng and refining it, but has given rise to a race and a city of potters. The neithporing town of Rainanghong is chiefly inhabited by them; the soil affords the greatest facilities for their trade, and the demands an enormous quantity of vessels. The city is beited and buttressed with great pyramids of earthea jars, waiting to be filled, and large beats are always coming up the Irrawaddy, stowing in and carrying away fat cargoes of the pots of oil. All through Birmah and many other parts of India, it has been

have been a simple compound of bitumen.

used for centuries for purposes of illumination, as well as for medicine, and for rendering timber weather-proof In the north of Italy, Amiano and other places have long furnished a profusion of Naptha, and the cities of Genoaand Parma are lighted with it. South of Vesuvius, a spring of Petroleum bubbles up through the sea, and it is, indeed, very generally found floating on the water near volcanoca, or about volcanic islanda. in the Island of Trinidad, in the West idies, Petroleum exhibits a strange freak. Besides exading from rocks and aprings, in the usual way, it has formed a take between two and three miles in circumforence; warm and liquid in the centre, where it is always slowly boiling but thickening as it recedes from this point, till at the margin it is cold and solid. Persons may walk upon it at pleasure, when the weather is cool, and when it is hot, they have the opportunity of learning by experience how flies feel in molescen-Masses of hitmaen are scattered over the ground in the vicinity of the Lake, and stand out among the foliage like rocks of brilliant jet. It has been said by some ing could be more soothing to sorrowing travelers, that this Lake of Tar, as the inhabitants call it, is underlaid by a bed of coal; an assertion not to be received without further and more scientific exproducing Petroleum in any quantity.

amination, as this would render it a peculiar exception to all other localities In our own land before its colonisation and perhans before its discovery by Columbus, the Indians of the Six Nations enjoyed the knowledge and the use of many oil springs about the sources of the Alloghany river. They soom to have collected it chiefly from the surface and banks of two streams, both of which al terwards received the name of Oil Creek one being in Alleghany County, New York, and the other being in Venango but nebody has arrived except the ma- County, Pennsylvania, Along the borders randing traveler, eager for relica. You of the latter, there may still be seen the see they had no one to tell them about remains of ancient pits, which must have been dug by them to exich the exuding Petroleum's and occasionally a not hepule is found in them, by which they Diactons, greatly glerious," stand there in state, their royal blood replaced by as notehed poles pass for ladders among their own small cabinet of physiological ed the oil for medical purposes and in curlosities. I riests are there, brown and | many religious ceramonies, but the chief plenty as herrings, in sanctified coffins, use of the Petroleum was in mixing the in a gutter or hung from a derrick, or sent the remnants of trim splendor, in blessed a shade more hideous for war. It was

HUMBOLDT, we believe, who found the South American Indians so charmed with the garb of civilization, that they would willingly have adopted it, except for an early prejudice against clothes. They did what seemed to them more advisable. imitated it. One young man was so delighted with the Sanday suit of a sailor, that he immediately had himself painted blue from the neck to the waist, and white from the waist to the ankles, to represent Jack's blue jacket and duck trowsers. Another of more martial inclination, was explicated by an officer's uniform. It was comparatively easy to paint the coat and pantaloons, but when t came to the double row of military buttons, that was labor indeed. Fortunately, the artist was the young man's her motherliness was concerned, as all women are, toiled on with tireless persethe happy dandy strutted off, nude as nature and gay as a percee

The native air of the Six Nations forced them to wear something thicker than a coat of paint, so they were obliged to limit their ad raings to their arms; face, and legs, which they striped, barred, dotted, or daubed, according to taste. Petroleum is frightful to smell, but one must suffer to be handsome, even in the wilderness, so they painted away and didn't mind the odor. After the Atlantic coast from Massachusetts to Georgia was ordered by a broken line of rettlements and after the French had stretched their chain of sixty forta across the country from Montreal to New Orleans, colonisis both French and English, began to appear in the wilderness, and the Indians solds the Petroleum to the new settlers as a specific for rheumatism and various other affections. The white people called it Senecacil, after the tribe who chiefly used it as an article of barter, and onsidered it a rare and very efficacious remedy. From this period we have more accurate knowledge of the mode of securing and using the oil. An olden record tells us, that the popular method of collecting it, was to throw a log across one of the oil-producing streams, to stop the flow of the floating mass upon the surface; when it had accumulated sufficiently they sopped their blankets in it, wrung them out, and sopped them again till the oil was exhausted. More than a hundred years ago, at the time of the French and Indian war, the commandant Fort Du Quesne (which stood precise where Pittsburg now stands,) wrote a etter to alontcalm, the general of the French troops in Canada, giving a very interesting account of a great Indian assembly on the banks of Oil Creek At night, after their harangues and wild war-dances, when the darkness was thickest, they set fire to the sheet of oil upon the surface of the creek, and yelled and denced upon its edges. The hills were black around, the sky sombre and starless; the blaze went up in vast sheets and tongues of fire, mingled with swarthy volumes of smoke, and the whole scene was like a startling glimpse into world of flames and torment, peopled y howling demons. The early settlers soon learned the lo-

lities; the principal spring on oil Creek has furnished a yearly supply for medical purposes, never exceeding twenty barrels. It seems to have occurred to the good people who gathered it, that the quantity pits, or the quality improved by distillagreat price, but it is now considered to up the very verge of the great discovery, have been a simple commonad of natures. fairly stumbling over it, but never seeing it. " In Ohio, as early as 1818, in boring for salt water, a vein of oil was strucwhich rushed up so violently, accompani ed with jets of gas, that the salt-making had to be stopped. A gentleman of Ohio, recounting the fact some years later, in the Journal of Science, said that the oil was already much used for the lamps of workshops, and prophesied a brilliant future for it. Still, no one seems to have taken

calities of the rock oil from the Indians.

and collected it themselves in small quan-

the idea. Later yet, in 1845, in boring or salt water upon the Allegbany, about forty miles above Pittaburg, the rock of was struck again; but it was only looked spon as a medicine, and sold in ounce attles at a high price It is a strange fact that attention was first sirected to the communercial value of

Petroleum by the progress of science in exception of one farmer who lost his another direction. The distillation of situminous coal and shales had been growing more and more extensive, and accessful for years, and the apparent dentity of the oil produced from them, with the rock oil prompted experiments to determine whether the natural oil would not furnish as many and as useful products as the artificial One of the springs on Oil Creek was pur-

chared on speculation in 1854, and the oil was tested and reported on, but nothing farther seems to have been done till 1858 when two New Haven gentlemen resolved to continue the search, one of them, Col. Drake, removed to Titustille, and began his arrangements for boring into the rock below the bed of the creek, The process was new and slow, and it was not till Aug. 20, 1859, that the first oil well struck the Petroleum at the depth of seventy feet. Asmatl pump was introduced, which pumped 4 hundred gallons a day; this was exchange for a large one, which furnished one thousand gallons daily; then a steam engine was applied, and the supply still ontinued uninterrupted for weeks dusiness immediately turned over a new leaf, in Venango County and thereabouts; land rose like a feather, and prices went up out of sight. Every man was going be rich the day after to-morrow, o as seen as he could get his shaft down The narrow strips of meadow land on of her side of the stream were perforated. with wells, and the derricks for working the drills, stood up in the yards and gardens of the villages, as thick as musts. in a harbor. French Creek, and a part of Asiegheny river, were found nearly as productive as Oil Creek, and in a little more than a year, two thousand wells had been sunk. Many delays were met with at first, from the caving in of the sandy, clayey soil, and from meeting with quicksands. To avoid these diffities, and the trouble of timbering the sides, an ingenious method was invented. Iron pipes, from four to six inches across, driven through the earth to the rock, and the drills were worked through them; when the oil was reached, the pipe guided its egress, or could be furnished with a stop cock to regulate Ita flow. The wells were in depth from sixty feet to aix hundred feet; the Empire spring was of the latter depth, with a hose leading from it to a reservoir three bundred feet while Commerce claims new profits higher, and the presure of the gas which | from Petreleum, and Science works out issued with the oil, forced it up the from it new results, Phi'anthropy will whole nine hundred feet. The most profuse vein, the Phillips, yielded three thousand barrels. When one became exhausted, the supply was often renewed by drilling a little deeper. In Ohio, not far from the Pennsylvania border, the pouple had noticed a strong task of oil in the water of the vicinity, and this, after the success of the wells in Venango County, \_\_N. Y. Sendy Trees,

induced them to make a similar attempt Petroleum was reachedat thedepth of fifty feet, and within six months after this there had been seven hundred wells sunk Ritchie and Wirt Counties, in Virginia, have also been found to produce good oil. The first attempt of the kind in New York was made about a year and a half ago, in Alleghany County, near a famous pool which had always been known as the Oil Spring; but before the iron pipe could be driven down to the rock, the oil, mingled with water, rushed up like a fountain. The jets of gas which accompany the Petroleum are often very profuse and very continued, and in Cha tauque County they have been secured and made use of to light the town of Fredonis, and the light-house in Portland mother, and she, patient and proud where | Harbor on Lake Eric. The Canada oil district has surpassed all others in the immense amounts it has produced, as well verance, till the toilet was completed, and , as in the quality of its products. Its greater weight gives it a higher value than that of other districts, as the heavy oils are more valuable for distillation The wells are situated in low, swampy land, about thirty miles south-east o Port Sarnia on the St. Clair river, and not more than fifty miles from Detroit It is said that there is already more American than British moneys invested there, and more Michigan men than Canadians, at work. In some of the localities the surface is found to be covered with a stratum of hardened asphaltum two feet in thickness; in others, the ground is submerged to the depth of several inches with the surplus oil from the great wells. The roads, the wharves, the depots, the warehouses everywhere within reach of the great oil regions of Canada or Pennsylavnia have been blocked up, and filled to fullness, with the vast amounts of oil waiting for transportation; the wells on Oil Creek alone are estimated to yield nine hundred thousand barrels a year; the Enniskillen wells are still more productive; the Ohio and New York wells yield less, yet still large amounts. The extent of this mighty ocean of oil may be better understood, when we remember that the entire pro duct of our whale fishery in one of its most prolific years, was not quife four hundred and thirty thousand barrels of sperm and whale oil together.

The source of these vast supplies of oil has been much discussed and there are still some pionts in their history which remain obscure, We trace their romote origin to the great forests of antiquity. whose shrubs were trees, and whose trees were giants; we know their greatness by the casts of the mighty trunks, and the silhouettes of their hugo leaves, which we find in our coal mines. Submerged and subjected to certain strange agencies. the vast, rank forest turned slowly into coni. Such a change involves a separation of carbon and by drogen, sometimes as gas, sometimes as oil, or as both combined. Gravity would force the fluid to seek the lowest level it could find. through every crack and fissure, which accounts for its being found not only below but often romote from the coal deposits. Under other circumstances, the pressure of water from beneath, or the volatile nature of the gas which accompanies the oil, force it up, into the highest at ainable level, thus bringing it often into strata above the coal measures. Just how, or when, or why, thuse wonderful transitions took place may never be definitely known; for in the vast crucible beneath our feet, where flerce fires are ways raging, each change is directed by the hand of an Almighty chemist; with faultiess wisdom, and in ways often past

finding out. It may be safely predicted that the Petroleum will have an immense effect upon the arts and industry of the world; already in its infancy, it has been applied to vacaous purposes with great succoss. It furnishes a gas far more brilliant than that produced from the coal: machinery oils of several kinds are obtained from it; wax, for making caudies, and the bases of many brilliant dyes, are taken from the process of distillation. It is being daily experimented with more and more, and a thousand new uses are prophesied for it. Sepculators and commissioned merchants, hoopers and coopers, railroad companies, and cart men, have had a flourising time of it. Indeed, it has been said the entire population of Pennsylavnia is blissful, with the feather crop, because his goese was swimming in Oil Creek, and came out tarred and feathered.

People who do not live in an eil distriet, and have no occasion to either buy or sell Petroleum, stand aside and take various views of the matter. One of our witty countrymen is afraid that the world will soon stop revolving for want of something to lubricate its axis. The Philosphers among us, say that we have ascended another round in the Ladder of Progress. Practical men fix their minds upon exports and tariffs, tares, and nett incomes. Some pious souls, as good as saints but not so cheesful, have terrified themselves by the idea that the immense influx of inflammable oil into the world, is to facilliate its burning; that it is in tact, merely a measure preparatory to the arrival of the great and notable day, when the elements shall melt with fervent heat, and the earth, and all the things that are therein shall be burned up .-Even if their theory were correct there would be no terror in it, for when the appointed time comes, the world might as well burn quickly as to be long about it. If it is necessary for the satisfaction of certain minds to interpet the recent events spiritually, let them be taken in a more beneficent and hopeful signification. Every one whose duty or inclination has led them much among the poor, knows that the worst horser of winter to them after the bitter cold, is its terrible dark ness. Work begins before light, and ends long after. The weary nights that stretch far down into the morning, and begin midway in the afternoon, leave only a narrow strip of sunlight between Where the hangry mouths are scarcely filled, there is no money to expend for oil or candles, and many a working man and boy could tell them, that for months in the winter, "its always dark at home. Let our conscientious but melancholy friends remember, and help to fulfit the prophecies, that, " to them that sit in darkness, light shall spring "up." that "darkness shall be as the noonday," and that in the home of the humblest man,"at eventide it shall be light." Aside from all private interpretation of there are simple and noble uses to be made of all the Master's gifts, if men have but the will to see them, and we hope that not forget to make it hear itashare in the aweet services of churity.

A DYRW GREET. Tie Dula ware that is droves and practices